

TENT LIFE SUITS

FRISCO PEOPLE

Thousands Are Still in the Refugee Camps.

THE CLIMATE IS IN ITS FAVOR.

These Have Been Put in Good Shape, and Their Sanitary Conditions Are the Best—Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Fire—People Are Accustomed to Living This Way and Enjoy It.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—Were one familiar with conditions in San Francisco, to drop down in the city at the present time he would undoubtedly imagine that there had been a return to the early mining days, for the refugee camps, scattered all over the city wherever there may be a vacant lot, give the appearance of the Western boom towns of mushroom growth with which Americans have become so familiar. When 200,000 of the residents of San Francisco were rendered homeless by the great fire the changed conditions of living brought no great hardships, for San Franciscans are accustomed to the outdoor life, made so inviting by California's climatic conditions, and when the fire came a large number of them were in the midst of their annual preparations for a summer's outing under tents in the woods, on the mountains or by the seashore. It is a fact worthy of mention that hundreds of those driven from their homes by the fire carried with them their own tents, which were pitched with the skill of a veteran, either on some vacant lot or amid the shades of some park. The result of this was that these camps, whether under governmental supervision or under individual care, operated under ideal conditions impossible of realization anywhere else than in California.

During those three memorable days while the fire was raging in the heart of the city there was no order in the migration of the people. The idea was to get to a place of safety, consequently every open place was pre-empted by "squatters," regardless of uniformity or regularity in laying out the various camps. Fully 25,000 refugees fled to Golden Gate Park, and 12,000 more to the government reservation at the Presidio. The others were scattered over the hills about the city and in the various small parks in the western and southern sections. According to the computations of the California Promotion Committee, 175,000 people slept outside of houses on the second night of the fire, while 25,000 were housed with friends who were not in the danger line.

It was a most heterogeneous conglomeration of people thus thrown together, and the disaster obliterated all social principles. Rich and poor, high and low were on a level in this common misfortune, and the color line was so effectively obliterated that it was no uncommon occurrence to see Caucasians, Mongolians and negroes in fraternal discussion of the events of the day, and sharing with each other the provender supplied by the commissary department.

The camp within the gates of the Presidio was the first to adopt systematic rules and come under regulations. Tents were issued to all who applied, and at first they were permitted to place them as they pleased. The restriction against fires within the reservation was raised, and people were permitted to cook on the streets in front of the tents. The sanitary regulations of this camp were perfect from the beginning, and when the Red Cross assumed charge a day later not a case of illness had been reported. Before the end of the second week the tents were all repitched by the soldiers, and everyone made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, with commissary supplies given out with liberal hand.

The process of elimination has been at work among these tent dwellers so successfully that but 40,000 remain. Gradually the authorities are concentrating these into two large camps in order to facilitate the distribution of supplies, and now it is becoming a problem to induce these people to return to homes in the city or to enter the barracks which are being erected for them at convenient locations.

FINDS HER MOTHER STRANDED.

Horrible Crime in a California Village—Two Arrested on Suspicion.

San Francisco (Special).—Mrs. Elizabeth Brandrup, 42 years old, in the little village of Baden, San Mateo County, was murdered Friday afternoon. Her body, with marks of the assassin's fingers on the throat, was discovered by her 15-year-old daughter, Lizzie, in an unused portion of the Linden Hotel, where the crime was committed. The storeroom is apart from the rest of the house. Its door is not opened once in six months. Friday evening 15-year-old Lizzie McDonnell was impelled to enter it. While she stood debating with herself whether to go in or not, she heard, or, rather, thought she heard, her mother calling her from the room. She immediately opened the door. There lying on the floor, her face covered with a white cloth, her neck and head bearing traces of a strangler's hands, lay the dead body of her mother. George C. Jones, a half-breed Kanaka, and Harry E. Coclund had been arrested, charged with the murder, the motive for which has not yet been discovered.

Two Drowned in Potomac.

Everett, Ga., (Special).—J. M. Stewart, section foreman of the Seaboard Air Line at Bladen, Ga., was shot and instantly killed by Oscar Knight, his apprentice. Knight shot him twice in the back and when he fell fired seven shots into his body. The body was found in front of Stewart's home. Jealousy of his wife and Stewart is the cause given by Knight, who was committed to Brunswick jail charged with murder by the coroner's jury.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

The United States District Court of Kansas imposed fines aggregating \$35,000 on the Burlington Railroad and Packers Swift, Cudahy, Armour and Morris and gave jail sentences to two freight brokers for violating the anti-rebating clause of the Elkins law.

President Stickney, of the Chicago, Great Western Railway, announced that his railroad would at once discontinue the practice of allowing grain elevator rebates.

Richard Ivens was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, in Chicago. He made no confession and was in a state of collapse on the scaffold.

An analysis of 49 samples of sausage and hamburger steak in Indianapolis proved that 33 of them contained chemicals prohibited by law.

Three small children of Charles Wiesthorm of Harrison, O., were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Prof. George B. Stevens, Dwight professor of systematic theology in the Yale Divinity School, is dead.

An Italian woman testified at the coroner's investigation into the murder of Mrs. Alice Kinnan, in New York, that Mrs. Kinnan said she had been clubbed by an attorney, with whom she had quarreled over money matters.

The executive council of the Federation of Labor named a committee to call on Secretary Bonaparte in reference to shipjoiners and carpenters wages.

J. Holloren, of Springfield, Mass., was elected president of the National Association of Train Dispatchers, in convention in Buffalo.

The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., granted the operatives a 14 per cent. increase in wages. About 25,000 hands are benefited.

President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, declares the nation needs a new baptism of business honesty.

Mae C. Wood's suit in Omaha, Neb., against Senator Thomas C. Platt was dismissed.

John T. Winn, who was tired of ill luck, threw himself from a New York ferryboat.

A monument was unveiled on the old Red Bank battlefield, near Woodbury, N. J.

Mrs. Emma Kaufman, wife of a wealthy Sioux Falls brewer, who is accused of beating her maid-servant to death, was pursued by a mob of women crying "Lynch her!"

The Pennsylvania Railroad issues a statement that President A. J. Cassatt has not been asked to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Caleb H. Jackson, who said he was a manufacturer, of Harrisburg, Pa., was arrested in New York on a charge of embezzling \$10,000.

The police know who murdered Mrs. C. D. Kinnan in upper New York, and have the weapon with which the crime was committed.

The Brooklyn Eagle declares that William Randolph Hearst controls a majority of the Democratic State Committee of New York.

The Cleveland (O.) ice dealers charged with conspiring to raise the price of ice were found not guilty.

Eighty thousand dollars of the \$100,000 voted by the Canadian Parliament for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers has been forwarded to James D. Phelan, president of the relief committee.

The Philadelphia's accused of graft in connection with the erection of the Municipal Hospital were acquitted of the charge of conspiracy by order of the presiding judge.

A nephew and two nieces of late James A. Bailey, the circus man, will contest the latter's will leaving millions to his widow.

FOREIGN

The Russian Duma rejected a proposal to arraign the ministry for inefficiency and complicity in the recent massacre of Jews. An amendment offered by the Constitutional Democrats demanding a parliamentary ministry was adopted.

The commission of the Russian Duma that investigated the massacre at Bialystok has reported that the police, with the aid of military officers, were directly responsible for the outbreak.

The Jews of Berlin held a meeting and adopted resolutions expressing horror at "the criminal barbarities of the Russian authorities."

Guatemalan regular troops are reported to have crossed over into Salvador, thus committing an act of war.

The coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud passed off without any trouble.

The Central Association of German Manufacturers decided to support the temporary extension of the treaty duties to the United States because German industry was not at this time prepared for a tariff war with the United States.

William J. Bryan, in an interview at Trondheim, where he is attending the coronation of King Haakon, declared that trusts could not be controlled or regulated, and should be exterminated completely.

The Russian parliamentary commissioners who investigated the massacre of the Jews at Bialystok say the attacks by the mobs could have been stopped by energetic intervention of the police and troops.

Five women suffragists were arrested in London for causing a disturbance in front of the residence of the chancellor of the exchequer.

Emperor William has signed a decree appointing his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, commander-in-chief of the German navy.

The schooner Bertha collided with the steamer American off Dover, Eng., and sank. Eight persons were drowned.

Marianne Konopkova has been arrested near Cracow charged with killing more than 300 children.

The British government continues to refuse to interfere in the Russian troubles.

Mrs. Reid, wife of the American ambassador, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were the guests of the Duchess of Albany at tea at Claremont, near Esher, Surrey.

Socialist deputies objected vigorously in the Swiss National Council against the proposed interdiction of American preserved meats.

CONGRESS AND

RUSSIA'S HORROR

A Vigorous Resolution Offered by Mr. Gill.

WILL DO NO MORE THAN SYMPATHIZE.

Representative Gill, in His Resolution Says the American People Want to Know "Where to Place the Responsibility for These Unspeakable Crimes"—Calls Upon the President for Information.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Since the recent massacre of the Jews at Bialystok, in Russia, resolutions either expressing the sympathy of the American people with the unfortunate Jews and the indignation aroused by their oppression, or calling upon the President to transmit to Congress what information this government has, if any, regarding the massacre, have been introduced in Congress; but no resolutions introduced in either house approach in vigor the terms of a preamble and resolution introduced by Representative Gill, of Baltimore.

After reciting the outrages perpetrated upon the unfortunate Jews, Mr. Gill goes on to say that the people of this country desire to know "where to place the responsibility for these unspeakable crimes, so that their recurrence may be rendered unlikely in the future." He then calls upon the President to send the House and official information that he may have regarding the matter.

Mr. Gill's resolutions read as follows: "Whereas, the unofficial advices from Bialystok concerning the massacre of the Jews describe atrocities which outrage human feelings, atrocities more horrifying than those perpetrated by the Turks upon the Armenians, and add another bloody chapter to the history of the oft-repeated Russian massacres in which thousands of Jews have perished; and

Whereas, these advices further state that the brutality of the Russian mob is vented in savage torture, in fiendish mutilation of the dead and in diabolic rending of innocent babes limb from limb before the eyes of their frantic mothers, and that the police and soldiers connived at or participated in the carnage; and

Whereas, the members of this body and the people of this country who sympathize with the persecuted and the oppressed of all races, desire to know where to place the responsibility for these unspeakable crimes, so that their recurrence may be rendered unlikely in the future; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the President, who rendered such signal service to the cause of humanity by bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, be respectfully requested, if he finds it compatible with public interests, to transmit to this body such official information concerning the details of the Bialystok massacre as he shall secure in pursuance of this resolution."

In spite of the indignation of every member of Congress at the atrocious crimes committed at Bialystok, an indignation that is shared by President Roosevelt and every member of his Cabinet, it is regarded as very doubtful if any official action will be taken by the administration. For this reason all resolutions, either of sympathy or calling on the President for information are being permitted to remain without action by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in each house.

STITCHES IN A HEART.

Delicate Operation on a Man Who Had Been Stabbed.

New York (Special).—Three stitches were put in the heart of Anthony Savage, 23 years old, by Dr. Blaisdell, surgeon in charge at the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn. The operation, which physicians believe will save the life of Savage, took one hour and 15 minutes, and during the whole of that time the left lung and heart were exposed to the view of the physicians, who watched the delicate organs perform their functions.

Savage was stabbed 15 times during a fight a week ago. Friday he collapsed, and Dr. Blaisdell decided that he was suffering from internal hemorrhages. He decided an operation was the only thing that would be of any use.

He found the pleural cavity filled with blood and the auricle punctured. The blood was drained and the wound in the auricle sewed up. Savage rallied after the operation, and it is believed that he will recover.

CHINA PAYS THE BILL.

\$600,000 For the Massacre of Six Missionaries.

Paris, (By Cable).—The foreign office has been advised that China signed a treaty according complete satisfaction to France for the massacre of six French Jesuit missionaries at Nanchang, Kiang-Si province, in February last.

China pays \$200,000 indemnity to the missions and \$400,000 indemnity to the deceased missionaries' families, builds a memorial hospital and punishes the ringleaders of the rioting. In addition, post-humous honors, which the people of Nanchang demanded, will not be granted to the Chinese magistrate whose suicide was the signal for the outbreak.

The French gunboats in the vicinity of Nanchang will now be withdrawn.

Earthquake in the Northwest.

Red Wing, Minn., (Special).—Earthquake shocks were distinctly felt at the Goodhue County Poor Farm, three miles from this city. No damage was done.

Insane From Overwork.

Owatonna, Minn., (Special).—Miss Laura Kelly became violently insane during the class day exercises at Pillsbury Academy and died soon afterward. She collapsed while making an address. Miss Kelly had been graduated with highest honors after four years of hard study.

Rocketeer Gives \$260,000.

Chicago (Special).—Dr. T. Goodspeed, secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago, announced that a gift of \$260,000 had been received from John D. Rockefeller.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Representatives Gill and Smith, during the debate in the House on the Pure Food Bill, attacked the proposition to compel the placing of the weights on canned goods as impossible and impracticable.

Attorney General Moody announced that the government would institute proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under both the Elkins Law and the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

A stormy colloquy between Representatives Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Sullivan, of Massachusetts, enlivened the discussion over the Pure Food Bill in the House.

Speaker Cannon insists that all business before the House shall have been disposed of before he entertains a motion to adjourn.

The proposition to increase the head tax and the literacy test will probably be stricken from the Immigration Bill.

The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for traveling expenses for the President.

William C. Dennis, of Indiana, has been appointed assistant solicitor of the Department of State, a new office created by the last Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

According to a bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor exports of meat and meat products for the past 11 months amounted to \$100,000,000.

Frederico Velasquez, the Dominican minister of foreign affairs, had a talk with Secretary Root about Santo Domingo's financial embarrassment.

The Immunity Bill passed by the Senate and amended by the House was sent to conference by the House.

The House adopted the Senate amendment to go slowly in building monster battleships.

The Senate agreed to the conference report to the Fortifications Appropriations Bill.

The House passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine and report upon a route for the construction of a Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Clarence M. York, secretary to Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was killed by jumping or falling from a window of Garfield Hospital.

The House voted down a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to elect Senators by popular vote and extend the terms of representatives to four years.

Senators Beveridge, Proctor and Lodge spoke in defense of the Senate Meat Inspection Bill and claimed that the House compromise was faulty.

President Roosevelt received Mathnow, a Russian giant. Mathnow was accompanied by his wife.

The House passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the President.

The House passed a bill to compel railroads to check through baggage on "split tickets."

The meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill was adopted by the House without division, and the bill was sent to conference.

Secretary Bonaparte approved the decision of the court-martial which found Lieutenant Commander Witherspoon guilty of negligence in connection with the grounding of the battleship Rhode Island.

Dr. W. T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, has resigned. Dr. Elmer E. Brown, professor of education in the University of California, was appointed to succeed him.

The House committee ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing an annual appropriation of \$50,000 to pay the President's traveling expenses.

By a vote of 17 to 29 the Senate voted down an amendment on a street car extension bill providing for a franchise tax of 12 per cent.

The President and Secretary Shaw arranged with a delegation of San Francisco people to deposit \$12,000,000 in the banks of that city.

Commander Sutherland, of the Yankee, reported serious disturbances in the neighborhood of Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

The House, under suspension of rules, passed a bill giving a national status to the naval militia.

BIBLE RESTORED AFTER 30 YEARS.

Book Taken at Ann Arbor in 1876, When a Horse Was Locked in Chapel.

Ann Arbor, Mich. (Special).—The feature of alumni day at the University of Michigan, when a number of classes were holding reunions, was the recovery of the old chapel Bible, which mysteriously disappeared 30 years ago. The class of 1876 returned the book to the university. It seems that one night in '76 the seniors mischievously locked a decrepit old horse in the chapel. Fearing that the horse might chew the pages of the Bible, they took the book away with them to preserve it.

The affair then aroused such a storm in college that nobody dared to return the book, and it has remained in possession of members of the class until now.

This year's 824 graduates will receive their diplomas tomorrow.

Millions in Klondike Gold.

Seattle, Wash., (Special).—The steamer City of Seattle and Spokane, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, arrived here, bringing with them nearly \$2,000,000 in gold, besides \$700,000 worth of furs. The Dolphin, of the Alaska Steamship Company, is scheduled to arrive Thursday with over \$1,000,000 in gold on board.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Rumors that J. P. Morgan was seriously ill were "officially" denied. Philadelphia & Erie directors declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Judge Bradford, at Wilmington, ordered that the Diamond State Steel Company be sold.

Persons in Philadelphia having good Pennsylvania connections say the talk of a large dividend on Baltimore & Ohio is unwarranted.

FINALLY DECIDE

ON LOCK CANAL

President Roosevelt Wins His Fight in the Senate.

A BITTER CONTEST IS NOW ENDED.

The House Having Already Declared With the American, and Against the Foreign, Engineers for the Lock Canal, Steps Are to Be at Once Taken for the Vigorous Prosecution of the Great Work.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—"Cut loose, now, and build the canal. The American people want results on the isthmus as soon as they can be obtained and I want them. Dig! Dig! Congress and the people are behind us in our efforts."

Within 48 hours after the completion of the Panama Canal legislation President Roosevelt will issue, in effect, the above order to Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens, of the Panama Canal Commission.

The Senate took a position in accord with the President and the House of Representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The result was reached a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and after a day's discussion that was almost devoid of interesting incident—quite out of keeping with the universally acknowledged importance of the subject. There was only one recorded vote in connection with the disposition of the question, and that was negative in character, coming on a motion to lay on the table the lock-type substitute for the sea-level bill reported by the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

This motion was made by Senator Kittredge, the committee champion of the sea-level plan, and was voted down 31 to 36. This vote was accepted as decisive and no one asked for a division on the vote on the acceptance of the substitute.

The vote terminates what at one time threatened to become a sharp difference between the Senate, on the one hand, and the President and the House on the other, for there is no denying that when the bill was reported from committee the indications in the Senate were all favorable to the sea-level type. There has recently, however, been a steady gain by the lock advocates, notwithstanding the report of the Canal Committee, as well as the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers, were against them. The engineers' report has figured prominently in the discussion, and frequent attention has been called to the fact that while eight out of the 13 engineers reported favorably to a sea-level canal, all of the five dissenters were American engineers, while of the other eight, five were Europeans. Some senators avowed their preference for the all-American report.

The President expressed his great gratification at the action of the United States Senate in supporting his plan for the construction of a lock canal. He has been convinced for several days that the lock type of canal would be adopted by the Senate on its final vote, notwithstanding the report of the majority of the Inter-oceanic Canal Committee in favor of a sea-level waterway. A careful canvass of the Senate was made and a safe majority in favor of the lock type, which he has advocated ever since the report of the engineers' commission was received.

Two days ago the President figured a majority of five in favor of the lock type of canal, and that is precisely the majority is received on the test vote.

It was pointed out at the White House that practically the same senators who voted against the lock canal project also were opposed to the Panama treaty and so recorded their votes.

The President regards the vote of the House and the Senate on the lock type of canal as a vote of confidence. Orders will be issued in a few days to press the work as rapidly as possible, and it is announced that before the summer is far advanced as many men and as much machinery as profitably can be employed will be engaged in making the dirt fly on the canal route.

FIRE IN INSANE ASYLUM.

Panic Caused Among the Inmates—A By-stander Killed.

Middletown, Conn. (Special).—Fire in the music hall connected with the State Hospital for the Insane caused one death and nearly created a panic among the inmates of the asylum, who were removed from a dormitory nearby to another building during the height of the fire.

The dead man was F. L. Lichtenstein, general manager of the Merchants' Silk Company. Part of a falling wall struck him, throwing him against a fire escape with such force that his body was cut nearly in two. Mr. Lichtenstein was about 32 years old, and came here a short time ago from York, Pa. The loss on the burned building and contents is estimated at \$35,000.

John Hay Memorial Library.

Providence, R. I., (Special).—A recent conditional offer of \$150,000 to Brown University by Andrew Carnegie for a John Hay memorial library, provided that an equal sum be raised by the university, has been more than fulfilled. It is announced that a total of \$121,000, including the Carnegie gift, is in possession of the university.

Town in Cuba Destroyed.

New Orleans, (Special).—Cablegrams reporting the destruction of Sagua la Grande, a town of about 13,000 inhabitants, in Santa Clara Province, Cuba, were received here by Stauffer, Eshelman & Co. Two messages were received, the first announcing that the town had been flooded, and the second saying that it had been entirely destroyed by fire. The messages came from the firm's representative at Havana.

TWO SAVED IN EXHAUSTED CONDITION.

Drowning Accident Breaks Up a Pleasure Party.

Philadelphia (Special).—The carelessness of one man in stepping on the side of a launch in which there was a party of six and tipping it until capsized, resulted in the drowning of four men in the Delaware River off the extreme northern part of the city. The other two occupants of the little craft had a narrow escape from death. The drowned men are:

John Zwald.
John S. McCann.
John Hannigan.
Charles E. Keenan.

The accident broke up a day's pleasure, in which more than a dozen men participated. They had gathered early in the day at the Hobo Boat Club, near the scene of the accident, and parties of six took turns in going out in the launch to the middle of the river to fish. The four men above named, with Patrick Dunn and Lewis Jones, went out late in the afternoon. They had no sooner anchored than Keenan stepped on the side of the launch, capsizing it.

One of the men in the boat, whose place had been taken in the launch by Hannigan, and who was looking at the party through glasses, saw the craft turn over and quickly gave the alarm. Two men in skiffs at once set out to the rescue, but it took them sometime to reach the capsized boat, as the river at that point is quite wide. Four of the men had already sunk, but Dunn was picked up while clinging to the keel of the launch and Jones was taken from the water in an exhausted condition as he was swimming ashore.

The two skiffs remained in the vicinity for sometime in the hope of finding the bodies of the four unfortunate men, but they did not come to the surface.

HARVEST HANDS NEEDED.

Gov. Hoch Says Kansas Must Have Eight Thousand at Once.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Eight thousand and harvest hands are needed in Kansas at once, according to Governor Hoch in an appeal telegraphed to W. J. Black, traffic manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, and to E. E. McLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, as follows:

"Kansas must have 8,000 harvest hands within a week or much grain will be lost. We need cheap rates. I appeal for help."

It is contended by Chicago railroad officials that practically nothing can be done here. Reduced fares west of the Missouri River already have been given in an appeal telegraphed to W. J. Black, traffic manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, and to E. E. McLeod, chairman of the Western Passenger Association, as follows:

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